Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1641cxc

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	May 12	EXTEND option available in structure searching
NEWS 4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
NEWS 5	May 27	New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent SDIs in CAplus
NEWS 6	May 27	CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY
NEWS 7	Jun 28	Additional enzyme-catalyzed reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 8	Jun 28	ANTE, AQUALINE, BIOENG, CIVILENG, ENVIROENG, MECHENG, and WATER from CSA now available on STN(R)
NEWS 9	Jul 12	BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options, resulting in a closer connection to BABS
NEWS 10	Jul 30	BEILSTEIN on STN workshop to be held August 24 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS 11	AUG 02	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 12	AUG 02	CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan Patent Office Classifications
NEWS 13	AUG 02	STN User Update to be held August 22 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS 14	AUG 02	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 7.01 for Windows) now available
NEWS 15	AUG 04	Pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover! will change September 1, 2004
NEWS 16	AUG 27	BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
NEWS 17	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS 18	SEP 01	INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
NEWS 19	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS 20	SEP 01	New display format, HITSTR, available in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 21	SEP 14	STN Patent Forum to be held October 13, 2004, in Iselin, NJ

NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation

of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:16:44 ON 17 SEP 2004

=> file .meeting
'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available. If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'HEALSAFE' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'IMSDRUGCONF' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 IMSWORLD Publications Ltd.

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 FAIRBASE Datenbank GmbH, Hannover, Germany

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 17:16:56 ON 17 SEP 2004
Any reproduction or dissemination in part or in full,
by means of any process and on any support whatsoever
is prohibited without the prior written agreement of INIST-CNRS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

=> ((double or dual or second or multiple)(2A)antibody)(P)(interference or interfering)(P)(immobilization or immobilized or immobilizing)
L1 1 FILE AGRICOLA
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFERE'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZ'
L2 6 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3 0 FILE CONFSCI
L4 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6 2 FILE LIFESCI
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFERE'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZ'
L7 0 FILE MEDICONF
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFERE'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZ'
L8 3 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9 12 ((DOUBLE OR DUAL OR SECOND OR MULTIPLE)(2A) ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFE
RENCE OR INTERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZATION OR IMMOBILIZED OR IMMOBI
LIZING)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l9
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10 7 DUP REM L9 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l10 ibib abs total

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32492373 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: False serum calcitonin high levels using a non-competitive two-site IRMA
AUTHOR: Tommasi M.; Brocchi A.; Cappellini A.; Raspanti S.; Mannelli M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Tommasi, Sezione di Medicina Nucleare, Dipto. di Fisiopatologia Clinica, Universita di Firenze, V.le Morgagni 85, 50134 Firenze, Italy.
E-mail: m.tommasi@dfc.uniti.it
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinological Investigation, (2001), 24/5 (356-360), 16 reference(s)
CODEN: JEIND7 ISSN: 0391-4097
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Italy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:32492373 BIOTECHNO
AB **Dual** site **antibody**-base immunoassays are commonly used in clinical laboratories to quantify the CT serum concentrations as a specific and sensitive marker of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC). Heterophile antibodies can interfere with these assays, however, and cause erroneous results. In order to avoid this **interference**, **immobilized** and conjugated antibodies from two different animal species or immunoreactive antibody fragments, as well as the addition of non-immune globulins, are generally included among the assay reagents. We describe the case of a 73-year-old man affected by a multinodular goiter, who showed high basal CT plasma levels as measured by a monoclonal antibody based IRMA. The finding of negative results for the presence of MTC at fine needle aspiration (FNA) and the mild increase observed in plasma CT during a pentagastrin (Pg) stimulation test, suggested that the high CT levels might depend on a cross-reaction with heterophilic antibodies. In fact, after the addition of the heterophilic blocking tube (HBT) to each specimen, the CT levels markedly decreased by more than 80% (average decrease±SE= 87.6±2.668%). Such a decrease strongly suggests that in our case the routinely used F(ab;prime).sub.2 fragments were unable to eliminate all of the **interference** and that the elevated serum CT levels might have been caused by human heterophilic antibodies. In conclusion, these results indicate a novel cause of CT false positivity, suggesting that high serum CT levels, when combined with a slight increase during Pg stimulation, should be critically interpreted in view of the possible presence of heterophilic antibodies in the specimens. .COPYRGT.2001, Editrice Kurtis.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32537616 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Matrix **interference** in serum total thyroxin (T4) time-resolved fluorescence immunoassay (TRFIA) and its elimination with the use of streptavidin-biotin separation technique
AUTHOR: Wu F.-B.; He Y.-F.; Han S.-Q.
CORPORATE SOURCE: F.-B. Wu, Laboratory of Immunoassay, Department of Isotope, China Institute of Atomic Energy, P.O. Box 275-39, Beijing 102413, China.
E-mail: WuFb@etang.com
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta, (2001), 308/1-2 (117-126), 10 reference(s)
CODEN: CCATAR ISSN: 0009-8981
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0009898101004740
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:32537616 BIOTECHNO
AB In our development of total serum thyroxin TRFIA using an **immobilized second-antibody** (S-Ab) as the separation agent, we observed a significant measurement bias caused by a matrix **interference** when the **immobilized** S-Ab had a relatively low binding capacity for the primary anti-T4 monoclonal antibody (McAb). Therefore, we employed a new separation system based on the highly active surface streptavidin and biotinylated anti-T4 McAb. Our results indicate that the matrix **interference** was removed and the assay performance was improved with the use of streptavidin-biotin separation technique. In our method, microwells were first coated with biotinylated BSA and then a streptavidin solution in the presence of 1% BSA was added to allow streptavidin to be **immobilized** via the pre-coated BSA-biotin. Surface streptavidin prepared in this protocol expressed a significantly increased binding capacity for the biotinylated anti-T4 McAb, compared to the passively adsorbed S-Ab for binding the original anti-T4 McAb. The immunoreactions between the biotinylated anti-T4 McAb and the T4 in the standard or sample or the europium-labeled T4-BSA conjugate mainly occurred in liquid solution, and then the immune complex was specifically trapped by the surface streptavidin and isolated from the free trace by washing. Serum TT4 TRFIA based on surface streptavidin was accurate, precise and economic, maintained all the merits of the directly **immobilized** surface antibodies.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:23116 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22028320
TITLE: Development of a rapid response biosensor for detection of Salmonella typhimurium.
AUTHOR(S): Seo, K.H.; Brackett, R.E.; Hartman, N.F.; Campbell, D.P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Georgia, Griffin.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (44.8 J824)
SOURCE: Journal of food protection, May 1999. Vol. 62, No. 5. p. 431-437
Publisher: Des Moines, Iowa : International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians.
CODEN: JFPRDR; ISSN: 0362-028X
NOTE: Includes references

PUB. COUNTRY: Iowa; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB An integrated optic interferometer for detecting foodborne pathogens was developed. The interferometer is a planar waveguide with two thin antibody-coated channels of immunochemically selective agents that interact with antigen molecules. One channel is coated with antibody to Salmonella as a sample, and the other is coated with human immunoglobulin G as a reference channel by using reductive amination. Salmonella was introduced onto the sensing channels through the flow cell on the channels. Phase shift (pi) generated by refractive index variation, as determined by **interfering** the perturbed sample channel with an unperturbed reference channel and observing the fringe shift, was used for detection. Salmonella Typhimurium (heat-treated or boiled) was detected by binding to antibody against Salmonella common structural antigen **immobilized** on a silane-derived sensor surface at concentrations in the range of 1 x 10(5) to 1 x 10(7) CFU/ml. Salmonella (1 x 10(7) CFU/ml) mixed with Escherichia coli (1 x 10(7) CFU/ml) were readily detected without any decrease in sensitivity by the direct assay. Application of a sandwich assay with a **second antibody** or a gold-conjugated antibody increased the detection limit to 1 x 10(5) CFU/ml within a 10-min reaction time. Various methods for the **immobilization** of the capture antibody to the biosensor channels were compared. The greatest binding response was observed in a direct reductive amination method with a long reaction period and increased the detection limit of direct binding of Salmonella antigen to 1 x 10(4) CFU/ml. The biosensor was able to detect Salmonella Typhimurium in chicken carcass wash fluid originally inoculated at a level of 20 CFU/ml after 12 h of nonselective enrichment. The planar optic biosensor shows promise as a fast, sensitive, reliable, and economical means of detecting food pathogens in the future.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:18093765 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Two-site monoclonal antibody quantitative ELISA for toxic shock syndrome toxin-1
AUTHOR: Kuffner T.A.; McKinney R.M.; Wells D.E.; Reeves M.W.; Hunter S.B.; Plikaytis B.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Bacterial Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods, (1988), 109/1 (85-92)
CODEN: JIMMBG ISSN: 0022-1759
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1988:18093765 BIOTECHNO

AB A two-site monoclonal antibody (MAB) quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed that enables quantitation of toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1) down to 0.25 ng/ml and detection of TSST-1 to 0.06 ng/ml. **Interference** by Staphylococcus protein A was eliminated by incorporating normal rabbit serum into the test sample diluent. In the process of selecting an MAB pair for a two-site 'sandwich'-type ELISA, the MABs were screened for inhibition or common epitope binding. Some MABs that reacted with antigen that was adsorbed to a polystyrene well would not bind to antigen that was presented in a more natural configuration, as in the case of antigen **immobilized** by trapping antibody. Conversely, MABs that reacted with antigen that was **immobilized** by another antibody did not all function as trapping antibodies when adsorbed directly to a polystyrene surface. ELISAs that used polyclonal antibodies in the capture mode and MAB conjugate as the

second antibody were generally more sensitive than were those that used polyclonal antibodies for both capture and indicator functions. MAB screening and selection schemes should be carefully designed to evaluate MABs in the mode in which they will be used in the final assay.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 7 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:70291 LIFESCI
TITLE: Enzyme immunoassay for the determination of Des-Gly super(10)-NH sub(2)- LH-RH-ethylamide (fertirelin) in bovine plasma.
AUTHOR: Okada, J.; Kondo, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. and Dev., Anim. Health Prod. Div., Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., 17-85 Jusohonmachi 2-chome, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka 532, Japan
SOURCE: CHEM. PHARM. BULL. (TOKYO)., (1985) vol. 33, no. 10, pp. 4464-4470.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: L
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A **double-antibody** solid-phase enzyme immunoassay for determining des-Gly super(10)-NH sub(2)-LH-RH-ethylamide (fertirelin) in bovine plasma was developed. Antiserum was raised against fertirelin-BSA conjugate, and enzyme-labeled antigens were prepared by coupling fertirelin analogues bearing a N-terminal amino group with beta -D-galactosidase using N-(m-maleimidobenzoyloxy)-succinimide (MBS). The antiserum cross-reacted hardly at all with LH-RH and only slightly with peptides bearing a different C-terminal alkyl substituent, but it was less specific for the N-terminus. Plasma specimens were extracted with antibody-**immobilized** cellulose in order to minimize substances **interfering** with the assay. This assay system could detect as little as 0.2 ng/ml of fertirelin in the absence of plasma extract and 1.0 ng/ml in the presence of the extract.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:13108759 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Enzyme immunoassay for cytidine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cyclic CMP)
AUTHOR: Yamamoto I.; Takai T.; Tsuji J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. Biochem., Fac. Pharm. Sci., Okayama Univ., Okayama 700, Japan.
SOURCE: Immunopharmacology, (1982), 4/4 (331-340)
CODEN: IMMUDP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1982:13108759 BIOTECHNO
AB An enzyme immunoassay for cytidine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cyclic CMP) is presented. This assay is based upon the principles of competitive reaction and the **double antibody** solid phase method. Succinyl cyclic CMP-human serum albumin conjugate was injected into rabbits. Specific anti-cyclic CMP antibodies were incubated with a mixture of succinyl cyclic CMP labeled with β-D-galactosidase and standard or sample cyclic CMP that had been succinylated prior to assay. The antibody-bound β-D-galactosidase-cyclic CMP conjugate was separated from that of free with a **second antibody**, anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G, that was **immobilized** to a polystyrene ball. Then, activity of the enzyme on the solid phase was fluorometrically determined. When cyclic CMP contents in biological materials were estimated, acid extracts were partially purified by Dowex 1 x 8 formate column chromatography. The present immunoassay allows the detection of as little as 0.5 fmol of cyclic CMP with practically no **interference** from other cyclic nucleotides and cytidine analogs.

By use of the enzyme immunoassay technique, we determined the amounts of cyclic CMP in various tissues of rats. They were found to be as little as 0.24.sim.0.51 pmol/g wet weight, which was roughly 3000 to 20,000 and 100 to 500 times less than those of cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP, respectively.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:10014913 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Enzyme immunoassay for insulin with a novel separation method using activated thiol-sepharose
AUTHOR: Umeda Y.; Suzuki F.; Kosaka A.; Kato K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biochem., Inst. Developm. Res., Aichi Pref. Colony, Kasugai, Aichi 480-03, Japan.
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta, (1980), 107/3 (267-272)
CODEN: CCATAR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1980:10014913 BIOTECHNO
AB **Second antibodies** (anti-guinea pig IgG), covalently **immobilized** on activated thiol-sepharose by the thiol-disulfide interchange reaction, were useful for the separation of the first (anti-insulin) antibody-bound form of the label (insulin-β-D-galactosidase complex) from the unbound form. The bound form was eluted from the sepharose with excess thiol groups by splitting the disulfide bonds between the **second antibody** molecules and the sepharose matrix. A competitive enzyme immunoassay for insulin using this separation technique showed little **interference** from non-specific serum factors. There was good correlation between the values obtained by this method and those obtained by a radioimmunoassay.

=> file .chemistry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	23.03	23.24

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
Compendex Compilation and Indexing (C) 2004
Elsevier Engineering Information Inc (EEI). All rights reserved.
Compendex (R) is a registered Trademark of Elsevier Engineering Information Inc.

FILE 'ANABSTR' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY (RSC)

FILE 'CERAB' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'METADEX' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:23:37 ON 17 SEP 2004
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> ((double or dual or second or multiple)(2A)antibody)(P)(interference or interfering)(P)(immobilization or immobilized or immobilizing)
L11 9 FILE CAPLUS

```
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFERE'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZ'
L12           6 FILE BIOTECHNO
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFERE'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZ'
L13           1 FILE COMPENDEX
L14           0 FILE ANABSTR
L15           0 FILE CERAB
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFERE'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'TERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZ'
L16           0 FILE METADEX
L17          59 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18          75 ((DOUBLE OR DUAL OR SECOND OR MULTIPLE)(2A) ANTIBODY)(P)(INTERFE
                RENCE OR INTERFERING)(P)(IMMOBILIZATION OR IMMOBILIZED OR IMMOBI
                LIZING)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l75
L75 IS NOT VALID HERE
The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it
has been deleted.  To see the L-numbers currently defined in this
session, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l18
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
L19           72 DUP REM L18 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11-l16
'ACC' IS NOT VALID WITH MULTIFILE PROCESSING

DISPLAY ACC is not allowed in a multifile environment.  Enter
"DISPLAY HISTORY" to locate the file the L# was created in, use the
FILE command to enter that file, and re-enter the DISPLAY ACC
command.

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l11-16
L14 HAS NO ANSWERS
L15 HAS NO ANSWERS
L16 HAS NO ANSWERS
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L20           13 DUP REM L11-16 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l20 ibib abs total

L20   ANSWER 1 OF 13  BIOTECHNO  COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:32492373   BIOTECHNO
TITLE:                    False serum calcitonin high levels using a
                          non-competitive two-site IRMA
AUTHOR:                   Tommasi M.; Brocchi A.; Cappellini A.; Raspanti S.;
```

Mannelli M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Tommasi, Sezione di Medicina Nucleare, Dipto. di Fisiopatologia Clinica, Universita di Firenze, V.le Morgagni 85, 50134 Firenze, Italy.
E-mail: m.tommasi@dfc.uniti.it
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinological Investigation, (2001), 24/5 (356-360), 16 reference(s)
CODEN: JEIND7 ISSN: 0391-4097
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Italy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:32492373 BIOTECHNO
AB **Dual** site **antibody**-base immunoassays are commonly used in clinical laboratories to quantify the CT serum concentrations as a specific and sensitive marker of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC). Heterophile antibodies can interfere with these assays, however, and cause erroneous results. In order to avoid this **interference**, **immobilized** and conjugated antibodies from two different animal species or immunoreactive antibody fragments, as well as the addition of non-immune globulins, are generally included among the assay reagents. We describe the case of a 73-year-old man affected by a multinodular goiter, who showed high basal CT plasma levels as measured by a monoclonal antibody based IRMA. The finding of negative results for the presence of MTC at fine needle aspiration (FNA) and the mild increase observed in plasma CT during a pentagastrin (Pg) stimulation test, suggested that the high CT levels might depend on a cross-reaction with heterophilic antibodies. In fact, after the addition of the heterophilic blocking tube (HBT) to each specimen, the CT levels markedly decreased by more than 80% (average decrease±SE= 87.6±2.668%). Such a decrease strongly suggests that in our case the routinely used F(ab;prime).sub.2 fragments were unable to eliminate all of the **interference** and that the elevated serum CT levels might have been caused by human heterophilic antibodies. In conclusion, these results indicate a novel cause of CT false positivity, suggesting that high serum CT levels, when combined with a slight increase during Pg stimulation, should be critically interpreted in view of the possible presence of heterophilic antibodies in the specimens. .COPYRGT.2001, Editrice Kurtis.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:448613 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:175606
TITLE: Matrix interference in serum total thyroxine (T4) time-resolved fluorescence immunoassay (TRFIA) and its elimination with the use of streptavidin-biotin separation technique
AUTHOR(S): Wu, F.-B.; He, Y.-F.; Han, S.-Q.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Isotope, Laboratory of Immunoassay, China Institute of Atomic Energy, Beijing, 102413, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta (2001), 308(1-2), 117-126
CODEN: CCATAR; ISSN: 0009-8981
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In our development of total serum thyroxine TRFIA using an **immobilized second-antibody** (S-Ab) as the separation agent, we observed a significant measurement bias caused by a matrix **interference** when the **immobilized** S-Ab had a relatively low binding capacity for the primary anti-T4 monoclonal antibody (McAb). Therefore, we employed a new separation system based on the highly active surface streptavidin and biotinylated anti-T4 McAb. Our results indicate that the matrix **interference** was removed and the assay performance was improved with the use of streptavidin-biotin separation

technique. In our method, microwells were first coated with biotinylated BSA and then a streptavidin solution in the presence of 1% BSA was added to allow streptavidin to be **immobilized** via the pre-coated BSA-biotin. Surface streptavidin prepared in this protocol expressed a significantly increased binding capacity for the biotinylated anti-T4 McAb, compared to the passively adsorbed S-Ab for binding the original anti-T4 McAb. The immunoreactions between the biotinylated anti-T4 McAb and the T4 in the standard or sample or the europium-labeled T4-BSA conjugate mainly occurred in liquid solution, and then the immune complex was specifically trapped by the surface streptavidin and isolated from the free trace by washing. Serum total T4 TRFIA based on surface streptavidin was accurate, precise and economic, maintained all the merits of the directly **immobilized** surface antibodies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:54962 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:134028
TITLE: Fiber optic immunosensor for cross-linked fibrin concentration
AUTHOR(S): Moskowitz, Samuel E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, 91078, Israel
SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (2000), 4074(Applications of Optical Fiber Sensors), 118-126
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PUBLISHER: SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Working with calcium ions in the blood, platelets produce thromboplastin which transforms prothrombin into thrombin. Removing peptides, thrombin changes fibrinogen into fibrin. Cross-linked insol. fibrin polymers are solubilized by enzyme plasmin found in blood plasma. Resulting D-dimers are elevated in patients with intravascular coagulation, deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, myocardial infarction, multiple trauma, cancer, impaired renal and liver functions, and sepsis. Consisting principally of a NIR 780 nm GaAlAs laser diode and a 800 nm avalanche photodiode (APD), the fiber-optic immunosensor can determined D-dimer concentration to levels 0.1 ng/mL. A capture monoclonal antibody to the antigen soluble cross-linked fibrin is employed. **Immobilized** at the tip of an optical fiber by avidin-biotin, the captured antigen is detected by a **second antibody** which is labeled with NN 382 fluorescent dye. An evanescent wave traveling on an excitation optical fiber excites the antibody-antigen fluorophore complex. Concentration of cross-linked fibrin is directly proportional to the APD measured intensity of fluorescence. NIR fluorescence has advantages of low background **interference**, short fluorescence lifetime, and large difference between excitation and emission peaks. Competitive ELISA test for D-dimer concentration requires trained personnel performing a time consuming operation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29223425 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Development of a rapid response biosensor for detection of Salmonella typhimurium
AUTHOR: Seo K.H.; Brackett R.E.; Hartman N.F.; Campbell D.P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R.E. Brackett, Food Safety/Qual. Enhancement Ctr., Food Science and Technology, University of Georgia, Griffin, GA 30223-1797, United States.
E-mail: rbracke@cfsqe.griffin.peachnet.edu

SOURCE: Journal of Food Protection, (1999), 62/5 (431-437), 18 reference(s)
CODEN: JFPRDR ISSN: 0362-028X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29223425 BIOTECHNO
AB An integrated optic interferometer for detecting foodborne pathogens was developed. The interferometer is a planar waveguide with two thin antibody-coated channels of immunochemically selective agents that interact with antigen molecules. One channel is coated with antibody to Salmonella as a sample, and the other is coated with human immunoglobulin G as a reference channel by using reductive amination. Salmonella was introduced onto the sensing channels through the flow cell on the channels. Phase shift (π) generated by refractive index variation, as determined by **interfering** the perturbed sample channel with an unperturbed reference channel and observing the fringe shift, was used for detection. Salmonella Typhimurium (heat-treated or boiled) was detected by binding to antibody against Salmonella common structural antigen **immobilized** on a silane-derived sensor surface at concentrations in the range of 1 X 10.sup.5 to 1 X 10.sup.7 CFU/ml. Salmonella (1 x 10.sup.7 CFU/ml) mixed with Escherichia coli (1 x 10.sup.7 CFU/ml) were readily detected without any decrease in sensitivity by the direct assay. Application of a sandwich assay with a **second antibody** or a gold-conjugated antibody increased the detection limit to 1 X 10.sup.5 CFU/ml within a 10-min reaction time. Various methods for the **immobilization** of the capture antibody to the biosensor channels were compared. The greatest binding response was observed in a direct reductive amination method with a long reaction period and increased the detection limit of direct binding of Salmonella antigen to 1 x 10.sup.4 CFU/ml. The biosensor was able to detect Salmonella Typhimurium in chicken carcass wash fluid originally inoculated at a level of 20 CFU/ml after 12 h of nonselective enrichment. The planar optic biosensor shows promise as a fast, sensitive, reliable, and economical means of detecting food pathogens in the future.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:524678 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:124678
TITLE: A second antibody solid phase enzyme immunoassay for dexamethasone
AUTHOR(S): Nishiguchi, Yoshino; Kobayashi, Yoshiharu; Tagawa, Noriko; Watanabe, Fukuko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kobe Women's Coll. Pharm., Kobe, 658, Japan
SOURCE: Rinsho Kagaku (Nippon Rinsho Kagakkai) (1992), 21(2), 106-12
CODEN: RIKAAN; ISSN: 0370-5633
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A 2nd antibody solid phase enzyme immunoassay for dexamethasone was established. **Second antibody** was **immobilized** onto microtiter plate by phys. adsorption method. **Second antibody immobilized** plates were stable at least for 1 mo at 4°. Anti-dexamethasone antiserum was obtained by immunizing rabbits with 4-(carboxymethylthio)dexamethasone-bovine serum albumin conjugate. Alkaline phosphatase, a labeling enzyme, was conjugated with 4-(carboxymethylthio)dexamethasone. Cross reactivity for cortisol which is considered as a candidate **interfering** substance in serum was 0.3%. Intra- and inter-assay relative standard deviation for dexamethasone in human serum were 1.2-3.6% and 2.6-9.6%, resp. Min. amount of dexamethasone detected was 1.55 pg/well and measurable range was 1.55 pg-10 ng/10 μL serum. Chronol. changes of serum dexamethasone in 4 normal subjects after an oral administration of 1 mg of dexamethasone are also reported.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:630692 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:230692
TITLE: Immuno precolumns for selective on-line sample pretreatment of aflatoxins in milk prior to column liquid chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Farjam, A.; De Vries, R.; Lingeman, H.; Brinkman, U. A. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anal. Chem., Free Univ., Amsterdam, 1081 HV, Neth.
SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (1991), 44(3), 175-84
CODEN: IJEAA3; ISSN: 0306-7319
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A column liquid chromatog. system for online sample pretreatment and determination of aflatoxin M1 in milk is described. The system consists of an immuno precolumn packed with **immobilized** monoclonal or polyclonal **antibodies**, a **second** precolumn packed with C-18 bonded silica, and a C-18 anal. column. Defatted milk is directly loaded on the immuno precolumn. Desorption takes place by eluting the immuno precolumn with MeOH-H2O (7:3). The eluate is diluted online with water with subsequent reconcn. of the analytes on the C-18 bonded silica precolumn and separation on the anal. column followed by fluorescence detection. The applicability of automated immunoaffinity sample preparation with both a polyclonal and a monoclonal immuno precolumn is discussed and aspects such as the **interference** of milk proteins and the use of an external standard are investigated. Both types of immuno precolumns can be used for at least 20 analyses of milk samples, with relative standard deviations of 5-10% and aflatoxin M1 detection limits of 20 ng/L. The linear dynamic range is 20-400 ng/L if 2.4-mL milk samples are used.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:20651 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:20651
TITLE: Polyclonal antibody for lipoprotein(a) immunoassay
INVENTOR(S): Fless, Gunther M.; Scanu, Angelo M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arch Development Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4945040	A	19900731	US 1988-162000	19880229
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1988-162000	19880229

AB Polyclonal antibodies to apolipoproteins A [apo(a)] and B-100 (apoB) are used for the detection of lipoprotein (a) in human plasma or serum regardless of the **interference** of plasminogen. The immunoassay involves (1) forming an **immobilized** complex of lipoprotein(a) and an anti-apo(a) first antibody; (2) contacting the first complex with anti-apoB **second antibody** to form a second **immobilized** complex; and (3) quantitating the amount of second complex by using a third anti-**second antibody**/enzyme conjugate and measuring the bound enzyme by substrate addition Thus, lipoprotein(a) and low-d. lipoprotein were isolated from human blood plasma; low-d. lipoprotein was used for raising anti-apoB antiserum in goats, and apo(a) was separated from lipoprotein(a) and used to raise anti-apo(a) antiserum in rabbits. In an ELISA, affinity-purified rabbit

anti-human apo(a) antibody was coated on polystyrene microtiter plates and later contacted with sample for 2-h at 37°; after washing, goat anti-human apoB antibody was added and incubated for 1 h at 37°; and the amount of bound anti-apoB antibody was quantitated with rabbit anti-goat antibody-alkaline phosphatase conjugate and substrate p-nitrophenol phosphate and measurement of the absorbance at 410 nm.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:183324 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:183324
TITLE: Immunoassays and kits using multiple monoclonal antibodies and scavenger antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Jin P.; Salcedo, F. Brad; Robins, Martin F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Leeco Diagnostics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4722889	A	19880202	US 1985-718921	19850402
US 5026653	A	19910625	US 1987-103067	19870930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1985-718921	19850402
			US 1987-34779	19870403

AB A method and reagent kit are provided for assay of a selected antigen such as human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) or carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) in an aliquot of body fluid. The method comprises the steps of constituting the aliquot in a mixture comprising tracer (which may be an enzyme tracer or a radioactive tracer) conjugated with monoclonal antibody, and sep. **immobilized** monoclonal antibody, incubating the mixture to enable separation of a solid-phase antigen-antibody conjugate in sandwich relation, and measuring the tracer content and corresponding antigen content of the aqueous phase or the solid phase. The antibody (conjugated and/or **immobilized**) comprises **multiple** monoclonal **antibodies** from different cell lines so that the specificity of the assay is enhanced, and the possibility of unrecognized antigen fragments is reduced. Also, as a preferred option, the incubation may be carried out with a scavenger monoclonal antibody so that e.g. in the context of hCG assay, the scavenger chosen for β subunit selectivity but low hCG affinity is present in the reaction to prevent any possible cross-reactivity from analogs of homologous reactivity. Serum samples, stds., and controls were placed in wells, diluted 1:1 with buffer, and incubated with monoclonal anti-CEA antibody-coated beads for 1 h at 45°. The beads were washed and then incubated with dual mouse anti-CEA monoclonal antibody-horseradish peroxidase conjugate. The enzyme was determined using o-phenylenediamine-2HCl as substrate. No **interference** was noted with excessive hemolysis, bilirubin, or lipemia. The min. detectable amount was 0.2 ng/dL.

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:18093765 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Two-site monoclonal antibody quantitative ELISA for toxic shock syndrome toxin-1
AUTHOR: Kuffner T.A.; McKinney R.M.; Wells D.E.; Reeves M.W.; Hunter S.B.; Plikaytis B.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Bacterial Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods, (1988), 109/1 (85-92)
CODEN: JIMMBG ISSN: 0022-1759

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1988:18093765 BIOTECHNO
AB A two-site monoclonal antibody (MAB) quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed that enables quantitation of toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1) down to 0.25 ng/ml and detection of TSST-1 to 0.06 ng/ml. **Interference** by Staphylococcus protein A was eliminated by incorporating normal rabbit serum into the test sample diluent. In the process of selecting an MAB pair for a two-site 'sandwich'-type ELISA, the MABs were screened for inhibition or common epitope binding. Some MABs that reacted with antigen that was adsorbed to a polystyrene well would not bind to antigen that was presented in a more natural configuration, as in the case of antigen **immobilized** by trapping antibody. Conversely, MABs that reacted with antigen that was **immobilized** by another antibody did not all function as trapping antibodies when adsorbed directly to a polystyrene surface. ELISAs that used polyclonal antibodies in the capture mode and MAB conjugate as the **second antibody** were generally more sensitive than were those that used polyclonal antibodies for both capture and indicator functions. MAB screening and selection schemes should be carefully designed to evaluate MABs in the mode in which they will be used in the final assay.

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:28924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:28924
TITLE: Enzyme immunoassay for the determination of des-Gly10-NH2-LH-RH-ethylamide (fertirelin) in bovine plasma
AUTHOR(S): Okada, Junya; Kondo, Sadao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Anim. Health Prod. Div., Takeda Chem. Ind. Ltd., Osaka, 532, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1985), 33(10), 4464-70
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A **double-antibody** solid-phase enzyme immunoassay for determining [des-Gly10-NH2]LH-RH-ethylamide (fertirelin) [38234-21-8] in bovine plasma was developed. Antiserum was raised against fertirelin-bovine serum albumin conjugate, and enzyme-labeled antigens were prepared by coupling fertirelin analogs bearing an N-terminal amino group with β-D-galactosidase using N-(m-maleimidobenzoyloxy)-succinimide. The antiserum cross-reacted hardly at all with LH-RH and only slightly with peptides bearing a different C-terminal alkyl substituent, but it was less specific for the N-terminus. Plasma specimens were extracted with antibody-**immobilized** cellulose to minimize substances **interfering** with the assay. This assay system could detect as little as 0.2 ng/mL of fertirelin in the absence of plasma extract and 1.0 ng/mL in the presence of the extract The mean recovery of fertirelin added to plasma was 80.9% and the coeffs. of variation were 14.4% (within assay) and 17.5% (between assay).

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:13108759 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Enzyme immunoassay for cytidine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cyclic CMP)
AUTHOR: Yamamoto I.; Takai T.; Tsuji J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. Biochem., Fac. Pharm. Sci., Okayama Univ., Okayama 700, Japan.
SOURCE: Immunopharmacology, (1982), 4/4 (331-340)

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Double antibody**-solid phase (DASP) radioimmunoassay methods for plasma LH and FSH and urinary LH were developed and carefully evaluated as to their reliability and practicability. The peptide hormones were iodinated enzymically with **immobilized** lactoperoxidase which resulted in pure and stable products of unchanged immunoreactivity. The sensitivities of these assay methods are 0.02, 0.17, and 0.20 mIU/tube for plasma LH (MRC, Medical Research Council 68/40) and FSH (MRC 68/39) and urinary LH (Intl. reference preparation-human menopausal gonadotropin, urinary), resp. Interassay relative standard deviations obtained over a 6-18 mo period were 14.2, 14.7, and 12.8%, resp. The latter values for plasma LH and FSH assays were obtained from 1 level pool samples, and the value for urinary LH is the mean of those obtained from 2 pools of different levels. Plasma reference values for LH and FSH obtained using these methods are 1.8-2.9-fold higher than those cited for other types of radioimmunoassay. However, the values obtained for LH in urine are similar to those reported in the literature. It is suggested that the DASP technique is less influenced by **interference** from plasma proteins and because of this give plasm values closer to the true ones. The methods are well suited for use as routine clin. assays in labs. with a high work load.